THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1070.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE
In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately,
A STABLE,
Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN
AND
COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Ann Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 24th inst. at King-William courthouse,

4 or 5 Likely Negroes.

JAMES JOHNSON, BERNARD LIPSCOMB, } *Commissioners.*

January 6, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

Training Stables

FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so soft is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who with their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and forage furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Milford, January 1, 1803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

NOTICE,
In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of the effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received, he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3s 6d, and for 30 lbs. Hominy 3s 3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,
That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first-quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or grasing land in America. This land is on James River twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r.*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Puvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Puvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

WESTOVER, January 7, 1803.

A FEW weeks ago, the Captain of a small Schooner-rigged Boat was drowned in James River. The vessel was brought up to this place, and has been taken care of since. A small mulatto boy, about ten years old, was the only person on board. The name of the vessel is "The Betsey of Smithfield." The little boy says that Robert Miller of Smithfield was the captain. A letter with this information was sent to that town immediately after the circumstance took place, but no application or claim has been made for the vessel. The owner is desired to come and take her away, and pay the charges of this advertisement. There were a few bushels of oysters on board.

3w GEORGE WEST.

NOTICE
In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Edward Broaddus of the county of Albemarle, do hereby give notice that in consequence of the non-attendance of the creditors of the said Broaddus, on the 5th day of January, 1803, to prove their debts and to chuse assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice for that purpose given, in the Virginia Gazette, and Virginia Argus, they do therefore adjourn the appointment of the same, until Saturday the 22d day of this month, when it is requested that the creditors of the said bankrupt will come forward prepared to prove their debts, and appoint an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects. By order of the commissioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, city of Richmond, Jan. 8, 1803.

FOR SALE,
The House & Lot,
No. 37,

ON the North side of the main street, near the court house, at present occupied by Richard Thompson.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1802, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to John Foster and William Davidson as securities to Richard Thompson, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 25th inst. the above mentioned property, for ready money.

John Williamson, *jun.*

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1803. tdf

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 1801; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released,

George Woodfin.

Chrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Dana said that he did not know, nor had he heard from any quarter that there was any negociation depending respecting the cession of Louisiana. The President has informed us of the fact. All that the resolution asks are official documents respecting the cession, with the stipulations, circumstances and conditions under which it is to be delivered up. He could not see the impropriety of such a request. But if the President deem it improper to furnish the information, we do not assert our right to demand it. There are two views in which this information may be important; that which may throw light on the boundaries of the province as ceded; and another, whether the province is to be ceded to the French in the condition it shall be in when actually delivered up, or whether subject to the conditions in which it was held according to treaty by Spain. This is important information to guide our deliberations; information not depending upon an existing negociation, but upon a negociation decided.

Mr. Griswold called for the taking of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of the widest publicity in every case where it would not prove injurious; and there were, in his opinion, very few cases in which it ought not to take place. He could not, however, withhold one remark; that gentlemen should object to the mode now proposed, a mode similar to that adopted in like cases, greatly surprised him. [He here quoted the proceedings of the house on a call for papers in the case of the British Trea-

ty.] That case furnished a precedent, by which it appeared that a motion for information was referred to a committee of the whole for a more full discussion.

Mr. Davis observed that as he lived in that district of country most materially affected by the subject before the house, he thought it proper to express his opinion on the motion. He said he did not know what reason could be assigned for the motion, but that expressed by the gentleman from Virginia to go into a committee of the whole in private to propose certain resolutions that required secrecy.

Mr. Davis said it had been his purpose yesterday to have submitted certain resolutions which he should have done, but for the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut calling for information; after it was made he was willing to wait until all was obtained that could be furnished. Suppose we go into a committee of the whole, what light can we expect from their deliberations? We can gain nothing. But let the call for information prevail; let us draw from the president such information as he may think it proper to give; and let us then refer that information to a committee of the whole, and they will be able to deliberate wisely—What use can it be to take a step from which no benefit can be derived? As to the call on the president, he will not give us any thing that is improper. How does the gentleman from Virginia know what light this information may throw on the subject? Is he prepared to say it will throw no light on this subject? If he is, Mr. D. said, he himself was not. He might have ways of acquiring the secrets of the cabinet; but for himself he had no such opportunities. Mr. Davis concluded by declaring himself against the motion.

Mr. Randolph was compelled again reluctantly to trespass on the indulgence of the house, to assure them and the gentleman from Kentucky, that his motion did not comprehend a refusal to agree to the call for information made by the gentleman from Connecticut. After going into committee, they might, perhaps, either by a unanimous vote, or by that of a majority, agree to the resolution. Benefit might arise, and no mischief possibly could, from going into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Huger must acknowledge that he could not understand the object of those who were for refusing this information. If they had any objection to asking the information, let them inform us what it is. And if they have no objection why go into a committee of the whole; which if gone into, must be with closed doors. The question alluded to in the British Treaty was very different from this. In that case, one part of the house thought they had a right to demand the information of the executive, and that he was bound to deliver it; while the other part of the house neither acknowledged the right to demand, or the obligation to obey. The present case was entirely different. We ask nothing but what the executive shall think proper to furnish; we are as cautious as we can possibly be; we even go so far as to put words in the president's mouth if he shall think there is any impropriety in giving the information. Gentlemen certainly have confidence in the executive, that he will tell us if the information is improper to be furnished.

Mr. Huger could not but express his surprise that the house had received no official documents on this important subject. He could not comprehend why Congress should not know the contents of the convention. If proper, we ought to have these documents; and if not proper, we ought to have a reason for it. The country was in a state of serious alarm; and it might have a bad effect if something was not immediately done, and disposition exhibited to act in case it should prove necessary.

Mr. Smilie said, the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Huger) was incorrect, when he stated that in the case of the British Treaty, one set of gentlemen had contended for the right of the house to demand papers. If this had been so the resolution then proposed it would have been preremptory; whereas the fact was that it was qualified by an exception of such papers as the president might consider it improper to furnish.—[Mr. Smilie here quoted the journals, which confirmed his remark.]

Mr. Gregg, said it would be allowed that this was an important resolution, which related to an important subject. This was, he belived, the first instance in which a resolution allowed to be important, had been refused a reference to a committee of the whole. On this principle his vote would be decided. If the motion did not prevail, he should then move that the resolution should be printed before it was acted upon.

Mr. Griswold would not object to the reference if the object were to obtain a more full discussion of the resolution. He was generally in favor of such references, as the discussion was conducted in a committee of the whole on a freer scale than in the house. On this principle it was that the call for papers respecting the British treaty was to a committee of the whole. But it had not been referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

He, however, understood the object of gentlemen to be to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of discussing it with closed doors. If that were the object, he should oppose it. For he would say nothing of secrecy could arise out of the discussion of this resolution. He did not wish that a resolution, so important, should be referred to a secret committee. If gentlemen mean to deny us this information, let them deny it in public. Let them not do it in a secret committee. Surely they can have no such unworthy motives.

As to the case of 1796 under the British treaty, the ground of opposition was this. It was claimed that the house had a right to decide upon a treaty, and to establish this point papers were called for. And on the decision of the question, on the granting or refusing the application, depended the establishment of the right of the house to participate in the treaty making power. This right was denied by those who voted against the call. But in this case there was no difference as to the power of the house. The president in his message had expressly stated that the cession would have weight in the deliberations of the legislature.—This then being a case in which it is proper we should possess? What do we know respecting the cession.—Though made for more than one year, we have no information, except that contained in the message which barely mentions the fact. For these reasons Mr. Griswold hoped the motion would not prevail, as its avowed object was for a more full discussion, but for the purpose of going into a secret committee. If gentlemen mean to deny us the information we ask, let the denial be public; and if they grant it there is no reason against their doing it publicly.

(Debate to be continued.)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1803.

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Ann, Green, Norfolk.
Schr. Nonparell, Bennett, Norfolk.
Schr. Eagle, Bernard,
Ship Young Edward, Lempeur, Bourdeaux.
Sloop Maria, Reed, Norfolk.
Schr. Suckey, Lewis, do.

—CLEARED—

Schooner Young Lyon, Seaman, Norfolk.
Brig Polly, Kilby, Charles Town.
Schr. Friendship, Scudder, Boston.

We understand that the President of the United States has nominated to the Senate, *James Monroe*, esq. as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentionary to the First Consul of France, and to the Court of Madrid, in association with our Ministers to France and Spain, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The conspiracy of Col. Despard against the life of the King of Great Britain, is a proof of the vigilance and just suspicion of the last administration. It may be remembered that for some time during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, Col. Despard was kept in the strictest custody, notwithstanding the unceasing clamours of Fox, Sheridan, and the other members of opposition, in his favor. It was pretended by the English Jacobins, that Despard was confined for no other reason but because his politics were inimical to the measures of Mr. Pitt. It was said, and repeated in all the opposition newspapers, that he was the best of men and the bravest of officers. All the actions of his military life, were unfolded, magnified and embellished, in order to excite the compassion of the populace, and impress them with a contempt for the proceedings of government. The distresses under which Col. Despard's family labored, and the affliction of his amiable wife, were pictured in a manner the most likely to draw forth pity and produce sympathy towards him. The privy council, although they were well satisfied of the guilty designs of Despard, at length yielded to the petitions in his favor, before the expiration of the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act. But behold! the return which this ungrateful man has made to his sovereign. He has been the principal in a conspiracy of the most daring nature, and which could have terminated in no other way but the destruction of all concerned. The developement, since it was happily made in time, to prevent any fatal consequences, will be of the greatest importance to the peace of England; as it will convince every thinking person of the reality of the views which the disaffected and the factious in that country entertain, as well as show to the latter the impracticability of carrying their designs into execution without previous detection. It is said this Col. Despard served for some time in America, during the revolutionary war, as aid-de camp to the Marquis Cornwallis.

The sentiments expressed in the American Citizen of New-York, on the imprisonment of Callender and the invasion of the liberty of the press, are infinitely more disgusting than those in the Aurora. To do Duane justice, he confessed that the liberty of the press would be endangered by Callender's imprisonment, and he lamented that Mr. Hay had adopted the means which he did of protecting his character; but the editor of the American Citizen, whose name is too loathsome to mention, appears to glory in the circumstance, and to rejoice that Mr. Callender has been thrown into jail and the press invaded. Such is the conduct of the pretended supporters of republicanism, at an event which wore the most gloomy aspect, and which threatened the extinction of liberty! How would these men have triumphed had Callender's imprisonment been adjudged legal, and the freedom of the press trampled to the earth?

The editor of the Evening Post has declined receiving any communications relative to Tom Paine. This is certainly the most efficacious method of silencing the author of the Age of Reason, as no circumstance has given more importace to his writings than the notice which has been taken of them. Had they originally been passed over in silence, without answers or animadversions, they would long since have been consigned to that oblivion which they deserve, nor would their author at this day have it in his power to boast of the favors which he has received from the executive of America. The opinion which Junius expressed of the abilities of Wilkes is equally applicable to Tom Paine: "The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the surface, neglected and unmoved. It is only the tempest that lifts him from his place."

In the American Review of July, August and September, there is some account of a paper written by Doctor Benjamin Smith Barton, in the American Philosophical Transactions, on the effects produced by the poisoned honey of this country. These effects are thus described:

"I must observe, that in these hints I do not mean to include among the disagreeable consequences of the eating of honey, the occasional effect of its purging; for although, as I shall presently observe, a purging is one of the common effects of the poisonous honey, yet the most innocent honey will often induce the same state of the body, when it is eaten in large quantities, or when it meets with an irritable state of the bowels.

"The honey which I call deleterious or poisonous honey, produces, as far as I have learned the following symptoms or effects, viz. In the beginning, a dimness of sight or vertigo, succeeded by a delirium, which is sometimes mild and pleasant, and sometimes ferocious; ebriety, pain in the stomach and intestines, convulsions, profuse perspiration, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, and purging; and, in a few instances, death. In some persons a vomiting is the first effect of the poison. When this is the case, it is probable that the persons suffer much less from the honey than when no vomiting is induced. Sometimes the honey has been observed to produce a temporary palsy of the limbs; an effect which I have remarked in animals who have eaten of one of those very vegetables from whose flowers the bees obtain a pernicious honey.

"Death is very seldom the consequence of the eating of this kind of honey. The violent impression which it makes upon the stomach and intestines often induces an early vomiting or purging, which are both favorable to the speedy recovery of the sufferer. The fever which it excites is frequently relieved in a short time by the profuse perspiration, and, perhaps, by the foaming at the mouth. I may add, that as the human constitution resists, to an astonishing degree, the effects of the narcotic and other poisonous vegetables that are best known to us, so we need not wonder that it also resists the effects of the deleterious honey which is procured from such vegetables."

It is with regret that we learn, from a letter to a respectable gentleman of this city, dated Lexington, January 11, of the entire destruction of the Washington Academy, by fire, on Sunday night, the 9th inst. The first discovery of the flames was made by some of the students, who perceived a light through a small hole above their heads, in one of the upper apartments. They immediately ascended the stairs, which led to the belfry, but the flames had by this time so far extended within the roof that all endeavors to suppress them were ineffectual. The alarm of fire was immediately given, and by the combined exertions of the students and the inhabitants, the Library, the Apparatus, and the Furniture were all preserved to a mere trifle, not exceeding in value 100 dollars. The citizens showed on this distressing occasion the most friendly attention towards the students; they received them at their respective homes, where they now continue, so that the business of the Academy will go on as formerly. The building itself was lately insured.

A letter from Mr. Labigare has appeared in several of the public papers, copied from the Barometer, contradicting a piece which appeared some time since in the Virginia Gazette, respecting some expressions which were said to have been used by Mr. Labigare, relative to the introduction of Chancellor Livingston to Bonaparte. We had the story from a gentleman who was in company with Mr. Livingston last summer, and who still continues in the firm persuation that Mr. Labigare expressed himself as we then stated.

Several well written numbers, entitled Rights of Editors, have appeared in the Morning Chronicle of New-York. They ridicule with a considerable keenness of satire, those editorial habits that for several years past have disgraced the public Gazettes of America. Hostilities between the editors of newspapers now so prevalent, may be said to have originated in this country between Porcupine and Pasquin. But these gentlemen conducted their mutual differences in a manner that afforded the public some amusement as an equivalent for their presumption. The poetic replies of Pasquin to the prose attacks of Porcupine, abounded in wit and in humour. But their successors not being possessed of the genius of Pasquin, or the rough spirit of Porcupine, in place of exhibiting either wit or sarcasm, disgust with the most indelicate expressions, and the vilest Billingsgate. These numbers in the Morning Chronicle are intended to expose to derision this folly and impertinence; and it is to be hoped that they may have the desired effect.

The silence of the American Citizen on the correspondence of Ogden and Irvine is an unquestionable proof of the incorrectness (to use the mildest expression) of the celebrated View, and the noted eighth letter. Those editors who were so credulous as not only to give ear to those political fabrications, but to propagate them, are certainly in duty bound to make some apology for their conduct. The wisest men are liable to imposition, and it would be no degradation to any newspaper editors to take the most public means, of correcting the errors into which they have been led themselves, but into which they have led others.

It is said that the governor of Louisiana, in his answer to governor Claiborne, so far from reprobating the conduct of the Intendant of New-Orleans, undertakes to defend it. This answer, it is supposed, formed the subject of the President's late confidential message to congress.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We this evening lay before our readers the important letter of Mr. Gallatin, respecting his financeering operations.—When in the course of our examination of the *president's message*, we shall arrive at the proper place to speak of the monied transactions of the government, we trust we shall be able to give a satisfactory account of the juggle by which it has been contrived to obtain a credit to the present administration for operations in which they have scarcely had an agency. At present we shall content ourselves with a single remark which every reader can understand. It appears from Mr. Gallatin's own statement, that he had placed in his hands the sum of *three millions three hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy four dollars and thirty two cents*, with which to make payments on account of the principal and interest of the foreign debt; and from the same source it appears that he has extinguished only *two millions seven hundred and sixty five thousand eight hundred and fifty eight dollars and thirty four cents*, making a difference between the money given him to pay and the payment actually made of 545,015 dollars and 98 cents, but from this must be deducted the interest of the first mentioned sum, which Mr. Gallatin has cunningly blended with the charges so as that the separate amount of each might not appear. The interest on the first sum, say 5 per cent. amounts to 165,543 dollars and 71 cents: this being subtracted gives us an accurate statement of the loss he has incurred in this single operation—namely, *three hundred and seventy nine thousand four hundred and seventy two dollars and twenty seven cents*. So much for the first operation of the Genevean financier. We will thank any of the able democratic editors to inform us if since the first establishment of the Treasury, so much loss has ever before been incurred by any American secretary?

[*Evening Post.*]

M'HENRY's APPEAL

From the Sentence of the Democratic Inquisition.

A few years since there was not a principle about which the democrats were more clamorous than the one, that in a free government every citizen has an undeniable right to make known his grievances, and to express his sentiments to his representatives, either by petition or remonstrance, upon any subject touching his own interest or that of the community. Under the former administrations, numerous instances occurred in which the most indecent and insulting addresses were made to the national legislature, under the name of remonstrances. Some of these were couched in terms to the highest degree contemptuous of the very legislature to which they were addressed. Obscure and ignorant persons affected to dictate to the representatives of the people upon questions of great national policy, such as the adoption of the British treaty, the passage of a law to prevent the publication of false, scandalous and malicious libels against the government, and others equally intricate and momentous. Some of these addresses went so far as to accuse the majority of the legislature to which they were addressed of acting from unworthy and corrupt motives. Yet so cautious were those then in power of intrenching upon the rights of the citizen, that no opposition was ever made to the reading of any address or to the hearing of any remonstrances or complaints, however insignificant might be the characters or opinions of those by whom they were offered. In one or two instances of addresses remarkable for their arrogance and indecency, objections were made against committing them, after being read to a committee of the whole house.

How different is the conduct of those now in power! Mr. M'Henry, late secretary of the war department, a gentleman called into the administration by president Washington, in consideration of the services rendered to his country; has been publicly accused, by a committee of the house of representatives, of crimes which, if committed by him, must blast his reputation forever, must sink him with a load of infamy into the grave, and entail reproach upon his posterity.

This gentleman, under these circumstances, presents himself before the house in which he has been accused; *offers* a respectful address; and asks the liberty—of what? why, of vindicating his character before his country, and of wiping off the foul aspersions which, in that very house, have been cast upon his character. And what treatment does he here meet with? Why truly, a most zealous and intemperate opposition is made to the reading of this respectful address, and by the very men too who are pretendedly the exclusive vindicators of the right of the citizen to lay his complaints before his representatives and to have his grievances redressed. No less than twice was the reading of this address interrupted in the house of the representatives of the people for the purpose of preventing it from being heard, and once the house were called upon, by the democrats, to declare that it should not be read, notwithstanding an express rule of the house, declared from the chair, to the contrary.

Such conduct needs no comments: it speaks for itself, and most unequivocally demonstrates that the men who act in this manner are afraid to meet an open and manly investigation of their conduct. The majority of the committee of Inquisition withheld their report till the last moments of the session, by that means precluding the possibility of a fair investigation in the house. The report was then printed and distributed through the country without the documents on which it was pretended to be grounded, but which, in truth, contradicted every essential charge alledged in the report.—Now, when a gentleman whose life has been devoted to the service of his country, both in the field and the cabinet, asks to be heard in defence of his dearest reputation, he is insultingly told, upon the floor of the house of representatives, that his request, is in the highest degree indecent, and such as could never proceed from the pen of any man who is or ever has been fit to hold an office.

Let, those, who delude themselves with a belief that their public concerns are now intrusted with men of more than common zeal for the promotion of justice and equal rights, ponder well on these things. All is not right.

U. S. Gazette.

The debate of this day on Mr. Griswold's resolution, has called forth all the address of the ministerialists. Little David (Mr. Randolph) and Gen. S. Smith, have been placed in the most awkward situations. Not a reason could they urge against the resolution.—They brought up the case of 1796, when the papers relative to the British treaty were demanded, as similar to the present; and because the then President refused papers relating to a treaty made, ratified, and sanctioned by the Constitution, and with which the house had no business, they contenced against a resolution desiring the now President to lay such information as he has in possession, and may think proper to communicate, relating to an important subject mentioned in his message, as "likely to change our foreign relations, &c."

It is like democratic consistency to say that papers relating to a treaty made and ratified between Great Britain, and those relating to the cession of Louisiana to France are one and the same thing. The motion was postponed yesterday at the instance of General Smith. The conclusion is that himself & Mr. Randolph have been told how to proceed, or at all events to prevent the passage of Griswold's reso-

lation—for we muſt believe that the President, either has no official information relative to the ceſſion of Louiſiana to France—but that he inſerted that paſſage for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, or if he has official documents, and withheld them till this time, he is afraid to meet the indignation of his country at a public diſcloſure. Every thing muſt be done with cloſed doors.—If our country is ſold, we are not to know it before the bargain is ratified. Let it be remembered, however, that information has been publicly denied. *Phil. Gazette.*

Much aſtoniſhment and indignation have been excited by the recent tranſaction at Richmond, where, in defiance of known principles of law, and the more ſolemn declaration of the ſtate and Federal conſtitutions, a violent reſtraint has been laid on the liberty of the preſs. That a meaſure of this kind ſhould have proceeded from that party who have hitherto been moſt clamorous in their declaration of regard and reverence for this palladium of liberty, would be matter of additional ſurpriſe, were we not accuſtomed to the view of their glaring inconſiſtencies and flagrant diſregard of the moſt equitable principles—Indeed, we have various reaſons to ſtrengthen the belief, that theſe men, while ſhouting hoſanna to this idol, are in their hearts intent to crucify it. Since this acceſſion to power more violent attacks have been made on the freedom of the preſs, than during any former period. By the abuſe of that freedom they gained the ſummit of authority; and now, when its *wholeſome uſes* begin to operate, they are leagued to deſtroy it.

The doctrine of binding over a printer, before he has been convicted of any breach of law or decorum, has not originated with Mr. Hay, or his democratic counſel. We can cite a *law opinion* in our own ſtate of ſuperior reputation. 1801 in the caſe of the Editors of the Gazette and Lawyer Dallas, the former being ſummoned to enter into recognizance to appear and anſwer the charge of a libel, attended with their ſureties before Chief Juſtice Shippen. The plaintiff, it appeared, was not to be ſatisfied with this; and the ſuggeſtion was impudently thrown out that the Editors ought to be bound over to, keep the peace, ad interim. We conceive it due to the Chief Juſtice to ſay, that he repelled the idea with diſdain, as incompatible with law and juſtice; and Mr. Dallas was thus foiled in a daring attempt to trammel the preſs. *Ibid.*

We underſtand that the Executive have received authentic information, that the late ſuſpenſion of the right of depoſit at NEW-ORLEANS was undertaken without orders from the Spaniſh government, and that the meaſure had been immediately communicated to the Governor of Cuba, who has a ſuperintending authority over Louiſiana, as it doubtleſs was to the Spaniſh Government. It is certain alſo that the Governor at New-Orleans, who has no authority over the officer from whom the ſuſpenſion iſſued, objected to the meaſure. Under theſe circumſtancesa and the interpoſitions of our own Government it may be reaſonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and early adjuſted *National Intell.*

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

We live in an age of Revolutions. We meet with *them*, not only in Government, but in Science, and even in Language. Within a few years, many terms, before unknown, have been introduced, for which you may in vain examine dictionaries, printed before this Revolutionary ſyſtem commenced.—In addition to this, a new ſenſe is given to many words before in uſe. Thus our language is in a ſtate of conſtant and unprecedented change, and is daily becoming more indeterminate and obſcure.

Among a variety of inſtances which might be adduced, illuſtrative of the foregoing obſervations, I ſhall at preſent only notice the new ſignification which many of our political ſcribblers have affixed to the word *tyranny*. If we examine former writers, even until toward the cloſe of the paſt century, we find this term uſed to ſignify a *Government unjuſtly, imperiouſly and cruelly adminiſtered, contrary to equity and law*. Such a Government is a *tyranny*, and thoſe by whom it is adminiſtered are *tyrants*. In this ſenſe, the word applies to no particular form of Government excluſively, but to *all* in which oppreſſive and arbitrary meaſures are purſued. Tyranny may be, and often has been found, in Monarchies and Ariſtocracies, and not leſs frequently in Democracies. The adminiſtrators of each of theſe different forms of government, have too frequently been tyrants, and have ſported with the lives, liberties and moſt ſacred privileges of their fellow creatures.—Democracy, when the minds of the people have been violently agitated by popular Demagogues, has invariably iſſued in an odious and oppreſſive Oligarchy. Perhaps no government was ever more perfectly democratical than that of ancient Athens; yet her decrees were often as cruel, unjuſt and oppreſſive, as thoſe of any of her cotemporary monarchs. The annals of Nero, and of all the moſt flagitious of the Roman Emperors, cannot furniſh more or greater inſtances of oppreſſion and barbarity than the recent revolutionary government of France.

In the face of theſe, and numerous other ſtubborn facts, many of our newſpaper writers conſtantly uſe the terms *Monarcy, Ariſtocracy* and *Tyranny*, as perfectly ſynonimous; and as conſtantly endeavour to impoſe a belief, that *Freedom, Liberty* and *Democracy*, all mean the ſame thing. It is eaſy to ſee that thoſe who are leaders in this buſineſs poſſeſs in themſelves the ſeeds of tyranny. Their deſigns are to avail themſelves of the ignorance of the vulgar, to excite prejudice againſt particular names and perſons, that they themſelves may aſcend to the ſeats of power, and tyranize over their ſuperiors. The perverſion of names leads to the perverſion of things. The commonalty will never accurately diſtinguiſh. It is a fact, that nothing tended more to alienate the minds of our citizens from Waſhington, once their idol, than the conſtant application of the term *Tyranny* to his adminiſtration, by the reſtleſs and ambitious. Nor has any artifice had a greater influence in raiſing to power the avowed enemies of that great and excellent man.

JUSTUS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Communication (in continuation) on the Liberty of the Preſs, and "S. A." ſhall appear in our next.

(Œconomy.)

U. States Patent
Air Lamps.

THE patentee is now ſelling rights to uſe his mode of *producing Light without expence*, on the very low terms of 5 dollars each, as he wiſhes his Lamps to get into uſe as ſoon as poſſible.

Perſons purchaſing two rights are allowed ten more on credit; twenty to them who purchaſe five, and fifty to the who take ten. A commiſſion of 25 per cent. will be allowed on thoſe ſold, and the remainder taken back.

The utility of this diſcovery for the uſe of Manufactories and various domeſtic purpoſes, being ſo generally admitted, the patentee deems it unneceſſary to ſay any thing on the ſubject.

The Lamps may be ſeen burning every evening during this and the enſuing week, from ſix to eight o'clock, at Mr. Davis's, near the Light-Houſe, when a variety of curious experiments will be made and the principles fully expounded. A drawing and printed directions will be given, ſo as to enable any ſmith or tinſman to make the Lamps.

A cheap and ſafe mode of Warming rooms will alſo be ſhown.

B. HENFREY, Patentee.

N. B. The chief conſul has given the man who invented the Air Lamps in France 150,000 *Livres*, and they are now getting faſt into uſe in that country.

Richmond, Jan. 17, 1803.

Wild Devil

WILL ſtand at my ſtable about three miles above Hanover Town, and will cover Mares at Twelve Dollars the ſeaſon, payable the firſt day of January next, but may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the firſt day of September, or Five Dollars the ſingle leap, paid at the ſtable door, with 25 Cents to the Groom, in either caſe. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and expire on the firſt of Auguſt enſuing. Excellent and extenſive paſturage will be furniſhed gratis, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no liability for eſcapes or other accident. Gentlemen wiſhing their Mares fed with grain ſhall be accommodated at the market price.

WILD DEVIL will be ſix years old the 9th day of June next. He is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands two inches high, of elegant form, ſtrong, nervous and very lengthy. He was got by Old Dare Devil, his dam by Old Wild Air, his grand dam by Rockingham, his great grand dam by Spanking Roger, his g. g. and his g. g. g. grand dam by Old Jolly Roger: Old Wild Air was got by Baylor's Old Fearnought, his dam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Kitty Fiſher; Rockingham was got by Old Partner, out of gen. Nelſon's imported mare Bloſſom; Spanking Roger was got by Old Jolly Roger, out of the imported Jenny Diſmal: Old Partner was got by Morton's Old Traveller, out of Taſco's imported mare Selima.

JOHN ANDERSON.

January 12, 1803. 1aw3tf.

LONDON, November 20.

Conſpiracy againſt the KING *and* GOVERNMENT!

Yeſterday morning at 10 o'clock, a privy council was held at lord Pelham's office, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the charges brought againſt col. Deſpard and his aſſociates, who were apprehended in Oakley-ſtreet, on Tueſday evening. At 11 o'clock col Deſpard was brought in cuſtody to the office; but was aſked very few queſtions by the privy council. The greateſt part of the day was taken up in examining other perſons, who were privy to the proceedings of the meeting, when a great deal of uſeful information touching the buſineſs tranſpired. At 3 o'clock, colonel Deſpard was ordered to be conveyed to Newgate. His wife attended him, but was not ſuffered to communicate with him except in the preſence of a third perſon.

We underſtand, that it was the object of the conſpirators to make an attempt on the life of his majeſty, on his way to the parliament houſe, on Tueſday. In this horrid undertaking, they were to be joined by 2000 of the poor of Spitalfields, and about the ſame number from St. George's Fields, &c. amounting in the whole to 10,000 men. The attempt on his majeſty was only intended at the firſt ſcene in this frightful tragedy; and it is ſaid, that having ſucceeded in that, it was their farther plan to ſeize the Tower, where having armed themſelves, they meant to return and take poſſeſſion of the bank; from thence they were to proceed to Buckingham houſe, and ſeize the reſt of the royal family reſident there. It is expected that a ſpecial commiſſion will be immediately iſſued for the trial of the offenders. It is almoſt unneceſſary to add, that he is the col. Deſpard who was ſo long confined in Coldbath Fields priſon

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HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 23.

This day his majeſty came to the houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes, ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to reſort to your advice and aſſiſtance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the ſenſe of my people.

"The internal proſperity of the country has realiſed our moſt ſanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of divine providence in the produce of an abundant harveſt; the ſtate of the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdoms is flouriſhing without example, and the loyalty and attachment which are manifeſted to my perſon and government, afford the ſtrongeſt indications of the juſt ſenſe that is entertained of the numerous bleſſings enjoyed under the protection of our happy conſtitution.

"In my intercourſe with foreign powers, I have been actuated by a ſincere diſpoſition for the maintenance of peace; it is, nevertheleſs, impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of that eſtabliſhed and wiſe ſyſtem of policy by which the intereſts of other ſtates are connected with our own; and I cannot, therefore, be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and ſtrength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due conſideration of the actual ſituation of Europe, and by watchful ſolicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt theſe means of ſecurity which are beſt calculated to afford the proſpect of preſerving to my ſubjects the bleſſings of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you, and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public ſervice, which, it is a great ſatisfaction to me to think, may be fully accompliſhed without any conſiderable addition to the burthens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplated with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the great and increaſing benefits produced by that important meaſure which has united the intereſts and conſolidated the reſources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvements and extenſion of theſe advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my ſubjects, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of public credit and of our maritime ſtrength, will, I am perſuaded, receive from you every poſſible encouragement, and will readily lend your aſſiſtance in affording, to mercantile tranſactions in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be conſiſtent with the ſecurity of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honor of the country, to encourage its induſtry, to improve its reſources, and to maintain the true principles of the conſtitution in church and ſtate, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to diſcharge. In the performance of them, you may be aſſured of my uniform and cordial ſupport; it being my moſt earneſt wiſh to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, and to promote to the utmoſt the welfare of my faithful ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and happineſs I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable from my own."

November 26.

The debates in parliament, to which the ſpeech gave riſe, have diſcovered the intentions of government, with regard to public affairs, and the ſtate and views of parties at home. By the debates miniſters wiſh and hope for peace, but yet are concerned at the ſtrides of ambition daily making by France, though they do not deem it a ſufficient cauſe to juſtify our going to war alone and unſupported by any continental power. Mr. Fox and the old oppoſition ſtrongly ſupport adminiſtration in theſe ſentiments; but are as ſtrongly oppoſed by the Grenville party, and the friends of the late miniſter, who affirm that without the reſtoration of their favorite, (Mr. Pitt) to the head of affairs neither peace nor war can ſave the country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5.

The following is a more particular account of the late dreadful fire at Portſmouth—We further learn, that the aſhes and ruins had not been removed from the vaults of the bank, conſequently the ſtate of the depoſits therein had not been aſcertained—About 4800 dollars of the property in the houſes conſumed were inſured in Boſton.

Portſmouth Dec. 18.

About four o'clock laſt Sunday morning we were alarmed by the diſtreſſing cry of Fire, which broke out in the building appropriated to the New-Hampſhire Bank—one half the building occupied by Mrs. Hart, as a dwelling houſe. The fire was diſcovered by a gentleman who lodged there, who gave the alarm immediately; but before the people could collect, the fire had burſt through the walls of the houſe, and it was ſoon enwrapt in flames, the family having ſcarcely time to eſcape. The fire communicated to the adjacent buildings, and ſpread with ſuch amazing rapidity, that every effort to ſtop it was in vain, until it had deſtroyed the new Market: and every building on Daniel-ſtreet, as far as capt. Hall's on the north, and Mr. Hart's on the ſouth—whoſe houſes were preſerved. To the northward, the deſtruction was far more extenſive. Every building on the parade, except the meeting houſe and courthoſe—every one on Market-ſtreet and Fore-ſtreet, as high as Mrs. Wippel's houſe—every one on Bowſtreet, as far as capt. Cutts' ſtore in Church hill—every one on Croſs-ſtreet to the top of Dyer's hill—every one on Ladd-ſtreet excepting one, fell victims to the devouring flames.

At the ſeveral places above mentioned, the progreſs of the fire was arreſted by the moſt violent exertions; and by three o'clock in the afternoon, it was ſo far ſubdued as to give ſome hopes that the whole town would not be buried in one general heap of aſhes. By this diſtreſſing calamity, a great number of perſons are deprived of a home for themſelves and families, and many of their means of ſupport. Several widows and orphans are left deſtitute of every neceſſary of life, and are entirely dependent upon the charity of the benevolent. About one hundred buildings have been deſtroyed, and a part of the town which moſt materially affected the gentlemen in trade. Nearly three quarters of the European and India goods in the town, had been depoſited in the ſtores, and ſhips which were conſumed; but by the kind aſſiſtance of their friends, the merchants and traders have preſerved the greateſt part of their ſtock, and hope ſoon to be ſo accommodated as to ſupply their cumſtomers again. Great credit is due to the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, who came to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed. In what manner the fire began, remains yet to be developed: that part of the building where it was firſt diſcovered, had not had any fire put there by the occupant for ſeveral days prior to the time of the calamity.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

TO THE EDITOR.

New-Orleans, Dec. 5, 1802.

"The ſituation of this place, as to the operation of the intendant's proclamation, continues the ſame as at my laſt. There are now eight or ten American veſſels laying here, unable to obtain permiſſion to diſcharge, and having no other way of getting rid of their cargoes, but by ſending them to Natchez—a perilous ſtep indeed!

"We are very anxious to hear what courſe your government will adopt on this intereſting occaſion. If we are to judge from what our neighbors at the Natchez intimate, it will be productive of a very important change in the relations of the two governments."

"there is no doubt as to the French taking poſſeſſion of this colony. When it will take place, however, is a matter of uncertainty. It is the policy of the Spaniſh government to act in darkneſs. We therefore ſhall not be *officially* appriſed of this circumſtance, until the arrival of the French commiſſioners."

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

FROM NATCHES.

This moment the editor of the Conſervator is favored with a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in N. Orleans to his friend in this town, dated 19th Octob. 1802. from which the following is extracted.

We are this moment informed, that foreigners are allowed 40 days to leave this port and after that period no flag will be admitted to enter the Beliſe, excepting Spaniſh. This part is not yet publiſhed; but I am informed by a gentleman of reſpectability, that it is abſolutely the caſe, and will be publiſhed to-morrow.—You may judge what is to be expected from ſuch proceedings. To me it appears very alarming, and portends a declaration of war againſt the United States.

City of Richmond,

In COMMON HALL,

January 17th, 1803.

WHEREAS the preſent funds of the Corporation are not adequate to the expence of erecting a Work Houſe for the City, which would combine within itſelf all the conveniences which a well regulated inſtitution of this kind would require, having a regard to the future population of this City; yet it is wiſe and expedient that the funds now deſtined for this uſeful inſtitution ſhould be laid out in ſuch a manner as to anſwer the preſent purpoſes of the Corporation, and to admit ſuch future additions as the increaſing population may require: Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend it to the conſideration of the Common Hall, to call in the aid of thoſe who have experience of ſuch inſtitutions, and to offer a premium for the beſt plan of a Work-Houſe, which will be ſo contrived as to admit of being erected in parts, as the funds of the corporation will from time to time afford.

Reſolved, therefore, That the Committee appointed to prepare a plan of a Work-Houſe, be diſcharged from further proceedings therein, and that the Mayor be requeſted to give notice in the newſpapers or otherwiſe, that the ſum of Thirty Dollars will be given by the Corporation as a premium to the perſon who ſhall produce to the Hall on the third Monday in February next, the beſt plan of a Work-Houſe, conſtructed as above mentioned, and to be approved of by the Hall, eſtimating the coſt at 4000 Dollars.

A Copy—Teſte,

ADAM CRAIG, C. C. H. C. R.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Plt'ff. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Hylton, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here at the next court, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindſay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilſon, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel: *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city. A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

James Wilſon and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Plt'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilſon, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 607 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the tracleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefiteur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD BENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawſon Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which ſaid Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs*,

AND

Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which ſaid Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceaſed, *Defendants*.

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs*,

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants*.

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tueſday the 1ſt day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at Anderſon's Tavern, in the Town of New-Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born ſlaves, conſiſting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms caſh or credit as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required on the credit ſales, bearing intereſt from the date, which will be remitted on all ſums punctually paid.

December 6 1802. 12awtdf

REMOVAL,

THE Subſcriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the houſe heretofore occupied by him in cheapſide, to the large commodious brick Lumber-Houſe, uſed by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the laſt year. This houſe is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himſelf entirely to the brokerage and commiſſion buſineſs. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that ſatisfaction to conſignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-Houſe is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article ſubject to Storeage; which ſhall be done by him, at the cuſtomary rate of ſtoreage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1ſt, 1802.

NEGROES for SALE.

ON Thurſday, the tenth day of February next, in the town of Warminſter in the county of Amherſt, will be expoſed to public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at ſix and twelve months credit, between twenty and thirty

LIKELY NEGROES,

Conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Irving, deceaſed. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughes.

December 30th, 1802. [aw]

RUNAWAY

From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. laſt, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I expect he will attempt to paſs for a free man, being informed that he has in poſſeſſion a free paſs; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for ſome time before their departure, and it is probable ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs, or may claim him as her ſlave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and ſpare made, very brown ſkin, has taken with her three children, two ſons and a daughter; the two boys are ſons by her firſt huſband, whoſe name was Cooper. Henry, the oldeſt, is tall and ſpare made, very dark ſkin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her laſt huſband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are ſhoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been ſeen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that ſtate. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, and all reſonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. *1awtf*

I wiſh to HIRE, for the enſuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Mancheſter Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Mancheſter, Sept. 17, 1802. (e2wtf)

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well ſelected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Seaſon,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their aſſortment, which will be ſold wholeſale or retail, on uſual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of eſtabliſhed punctuality.

Mancheſter, 13th October, 1802. tf.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs, from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegraſs do.
Sainfoine and burden graſs do.
Furze or whin ſeed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape ſeed.
Cellary and ſpinage do.
White and brown muſtard,
Early frame, charlton and hotſpur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spaniſh morratto, glory of England, and blue Pruſſian Peas.
Large windſor, long pod, riga & ſnap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and ſummer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radiſh Seed.
Blood red Beet and ſolid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Creſſes and pepper Graſs.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late ſugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruſſells Sprouts & Borecoh.
Early and late Batterſea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Saſſafie and Naſturtion.
Large Parſnip.
Madeira and ſilver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Aſparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Coſs Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in ſets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and ſome blue and white Glaſs Flower Bottles. A Treatiſe on Gardening, by a native of this ſtate.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

BY the ſubſcriber, living in Mancheſter, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chefterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the firſt day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver it to

David Patteſon, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will certainly be Sold,

For caſh, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,

30 likely Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable fawyers amongſt them.

Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.

December 28, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

A Handſome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harneſs; on which a credit of ſix months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Burr Millſtones and Bolting Cloths.

THE ſubſcriber having received a large ſupply of the beſt pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millſtones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia, where his cuſtomers may now be ſupplied with thoſe of the beſt quality, and to ſuit the different kinds of grain.

Alſo, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general aſſortment) Screws for raiſing Millſtones, and Caſt Iron Gudgeons, for caſh or good draughts at ſhort ſight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Waſhington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for ſhipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millſtones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Peterſburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for ſale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a diſtance will be ſtrictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m

Negroes for Sale.

I will ſell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tueſday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Caſh, upland Tobacco at the market caſh price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at ſixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, Dec. 20, 1802. tIF.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Edward Broaddus*, A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and iſſued againſt *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1ſt and on Wedneſday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wedneſday the 2d day of February enſuing, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is deſired to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and now in proſecution againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend, and all claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres, Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullikin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's Run, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. cIF.